

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY.

COLONEL CHISHOLM, of the 9th Lancers, gets the Military Secretaryship to the Governor of Madras.

It has been decided to construct a pipe for the conveyance of petroleum from Khatum to Sibi, a distance of about 40 miles. The cost is estimated at 2½ lakhs of rupees.

The report that Nawab Zaigham-ud-Doula is going to England to give lessons to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is not correct.

SINGAPORE deserves credit for its postal arrangements. It is announced that from the 1st instant no postage will be charged on newspapers printed in the Colony, sent by post to places within the Colony or to any of the protected Native States. In this respect, Singapore is following the example of the United States, which allows free postage to newspaper "exchanges," and to newspapers that come under various categories. India need not hope for such reforms for some time to come.

It was proposed by the Finance Committee that the Gazetted police officers in Bengal should be re-graded on the principle in force in the North-West Provinces. This proposal involved the reduction of one appointment in the number of District Superintendents borne on the Bengal list, and also the reduction of the average monthly pay of a District Superintendent from Rs. 692 to Rs. 645. The Finance Committee's scheme has been accepted in principle by both the Local Government and the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor, having, however, represented that the change, carried out at once, would cause very great hardship to the senior officers of the Police Department, and produce a feeling of dissatisfaction which would be likely to have a bad effect on the efficiency of the force, the Supreme Government have consented to the postponement of the proposed re-grading of District Superintendents until all the officers who have now served in the Police for 25 years and upwards shall have reached the third grade on Rs. 700 a month.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"A proposal is under consideration to leave certain departments of the Supreme Government, such as the Telegraph Department, permanently at Simla. We would warn the public that this proposal foreshadows a scheme for making Simla the permanent head-quarters of the Government of India. As a further step towards this arrangement, it has been proposed that departments which go to Calcutta in the cold weather should take only small camp-offices with them, thus reversing the existing system under which head-quarters are at Calcutta, and the camp-offices move to Simla. The next step would then doubtless be the gradual discontinuance of the practice of bringing camp-offices to Calcutta at all, and the recognized establishment of Simla as the permanent capital of India. We need hardly say that it would be extremely ill-advised were the present Government in its last hours, to do anything in regard to this vastly important question that would tie the hands of the coming Viceroy, who is a young man, and who has doubtless his own views as to the fitness of Simla to be the seat of Government for most part of the year."

WAR manœuvres, which are to be executed on a grand scale in order to test the mobilisation of the navy, will begin immediately. Forty-two ironclads are collected at Spithead and Portland awaiting the signal to begin battle. Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird has been selected to command the defending, and Rear-Admiral Sir G. Tryon, K. C. B., the attacking squadron.

KING Milan is suing for a separation from Queen Natalie on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

A RESOLUTION in the Financial Department deals with the accounts of the year 1886-87. It appears that the accounts of the year agreed very closely with the Budget, but there were considerable details. The revenue in India was better than the Budget, but the expenditure in India was Rs. 52,600 worse than the Budget. The Provincial adjustment was Rs. 1,071,150; the net expenditure in England Rs.

161,700 worse; the exchange on the English expenditure Rs. 551,700 worse, making a final result of Rs. 3,800 worse than the Budget.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY.

MOULVIE Budderuddin has been appointed Registrar to the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, Calcutta, since the revision of rules for the conduct of business by the Bench Magistrates.

THE CENTRAL National Mahomedan Association held a general meeting on the 1st instant, when the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C. I. E., one of the Vice Presidents, was appointed to officiate as Honorary Secretary, during the absence of Mr. Ameer Ali, C. I. E., who has gone to England.

IN consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Dum Dum the Officer Commanding the station has directed that no details shall for the present be despatched there.

A NATIVE child was accidentally drowned in the Wellesley Square Tank on Saturday last in consequence of the slippery condition of the steps owing to the rains.

It was reported to the police on Saturday last that a theft of some imitation diamonds had been committed from one of the show-cases in the Museum. The matter is under investigation at present. The theft was a daring one as a window is said to have been broken open from the sudder Street. The imitations were the models of the Kohinoor and other large diamonds that used to attract the visitors' attention in the Museum.

ON Monday the temperature at Dera Ismail Khan went up to 118 degrees. The heat in most parts of the Punjab is excessive, and rain is much wanted.

LAST year the Survey Department surveyed topographically an area of 17,510 square miles, as compared with 19,162 miles in 1886-87: the decrease in the work is accounted for by the fact that the number of survey parties was reduced from ten to eight. This reduction was in order to meet the demand for revenue surveys, the postponement of which causes a loss of revenue to the State, whereas the topographical survey can be postponed without any detriment. Two of the survey parties last year were employed partly on forest survey in Bombay, and one in Burma, in completing the topography of the hill range in Akyab. Another party made a survey of the Nicobar Islands mainly with the object of meeting the requirements of navigation, and the same party also surveyed a portion of the coast of the Little Andaman Islands. Two parties were employed in Biluchistan, partly in the general survey of the country, and partly in special work on the frontier required by the military authorities. Most of the others were employed in continuation of the work of last year and one party was transferred to Madras from Mysore to complete the revenue survey of that Presidency. For the first time native soldiers were attached to various parties, including those in the Himalayas, the object being to train them in survey work. As only one officer was available for the superintendence of astronomical work, the telegraphic longitude operations were suspended, but the latitude observations were extended to the south of Jabulpur, and completed at five stations. Observations for the registration of tides were taken at seventeen ports in India, Burma the Andamans, Ceylon, and Aden, and a new tidal observatory was established at Akyab, the observatory at Dublat near the mouth of the Hugli having been washed away by a cyclone in September 1886.

A NEW journal is to be established in London which will afford an opportunity to all authors to make the public acquainted with their merits. The Editor of the new journal will not only receive and publish all contributions, whether in prose or poetry, that may be sent to him, but contributors will be permitted to review and criticise their own works at the charge of two-pence a line. Each contributor is to pay two-pence a line for his poetry, and two-pence a line for any critical remarks that he may desire to offer on it.

THE net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of May was Rs. 24,17,109, and that of silver im-

ported was Rs. 1,73,77,097, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 1,97,94,206. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 1,68,11,468, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 1,64,72,110.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY.

AN enquiry into the sad affair by which five men were suffocated recently on board the steamer *Clan Mackintosh* was held in Calcutta. The report has been sent up to Government.

THE undermentioned Indian gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—Lincoln's Inn.—Sheikh Mehdi Hassan, Christ's College, Cambridge. Inner Temple.—Lakhamgauda B. Vantmuri; and the Nawab Mehdi Hassan Khan Fathah Newaz Jung. Middle Temple.—Chan Toon, of Calcutta University and University College, London; Nowrojee Dadabhoj Allbless; Gulam Mohomedan Bawania Munshee; Nogendro Nath Banerji, and Bhagat Ram.

CABLE advices from Australia report a gold discovery, which bids fair to rival the almost fabulous wealth of the Queensland Mount Morgan mine. A party of explorers in Western Australia have discovered a series of reefs, or what might more properly be described as a huge deposit or mountain of gold-bearing stone of unsurpassed richness, the extent of which has not been fully ascertained. A large quantity of that deposit has been submitted to the practical test of the crushing mill, and has given the surprising result of twenty-seven ounces per ton. The whole of the land on which this deposit exists has been secured by influential and wealthy Melbourne merchants. They have shipped to England several tons of the ore, which it is proposed to crush in the presence of a party of experts.

A VILLAGE named Gangdadhan, to the north-west of Harda, says the *Deccan Herald*, was attacked by a party of dakaits, about 50 in number. The tactics followed by the men points to Tantia Bhil being their leader. On arriving at the village they went up to the headman and demanded provisions and a ransom. They then helped themselves to some provisions, and encamped just outside the village, expecting, as usual, that the money would be paid next morning. The headman in the meantime sent information to the nearest police station, and six sepoy with a similar number of volunteers, all well armed, were despatched to the beleaguered village. They arrived at the proper time, as most of the dakaits were asleep in their tents; but the men on watch gave the alarm, and the dakaits, not being aware of the strength of the attacking party, stampeded. The camp of the enemy fell into the hands of the police, and is of considerable value, consisting of tents, firearms, swords, clothes, and ornaments.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Smith announced that Government had resolved not to proceed with the District Councils clauses of the Local Government Bill. Government, he said, would, however, adhere to the remainder clauses of the Bill. The proposals were made owing to the backward state of the business of the House. Mr. Smith further said that Parliament would adjourn in the middle of next month, and would re-assemble at the end of October.

IN the House of Lords Lord Salisbury announced that Government had resolved to withdraw the Bill concerning the constitution of the House of Lords, as time would not allow its discussion during the present Session.

IN the House of Lords a conversation took place regarding infant marriages in India. Lord Cross warmly eulogised the action taken by the Rajputana Princes with the view of reforming the marriage customs.

FROM Bajour comes news that Mir Iahmas, Khan of Asmar, has caused his uncle Mir Afzal Khan to be put to death. This murder has a certain significance as Mir Afzal attended the Durbar held by the Viceroy at Peshawur, in November last, and was well received as the representative of the Khan of Asmar. Since that time Mahomed Sherif of Dir and Mir Iahmas have both become creatures of the

Amir of Kabul, whose Durbars at Jelalabad were held with the special view of winning over such petty Chiefs to his side. The Khans of Nawagai and Jhandul still stand firm in their opposition to Abdur Rahman, but they alone cannot save Bajour from being overrun by the Afghan troops, when the latter start on their long-deferred expedition.

THURSDAY, 12TH JULY.

AN interesting event was witnessed off the old Fort of Greencastle, at the mouth of Lough Foyle, on the 1st June, when the Viceroy of two great British dependencies saluted one another from the bridges of two Allan Line steamers. The occasion was the departure in the *Sarmatian* of Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor General elect of Canada, and the arrival home, after nearly five years' absence, of the Marquis of Lansdowne, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and Viceroy elect of India. The *Sarmatian*, having received mails, was weighing anchor, when the *Parisian*, gaily decked with bunting, rounded Innishowen Head, and on sighting the *Sarmatian* discharged a viceregal salute with rockets. The salute was answered by the *Sarmatian*, and some interesting signalling took place between the Viceroy, each conveying good wishes to the other. As the vessels passed each other, the *Parisian* fired another salute with cannon. Lord and Lady Lansdowne and Lord and Lady Stanley were on the bridges of their respective vessels. Hearty cheers were given by the *Sarmatian* passengers, and answered by those of the *Parisian*.

A SMALL Gatling gun, not larger than many children's toys displayed in shop windows, has been brought out in the United States, which, however, says the *Court Journal*, is not to serve as such, but for a sterner purpose. This improved Gatling gun, consisting of five steel barrels, only 10 inches long, with the necessary number of wheels and cogs and ratchets, and terminating in a handle, the whole mounted on brass, has a total weight of only 75 lbs. It is said to be so easily handled that a child can turn the crank, and grind out bullets at the rate of 800 a minute. This small Gatling is intended for police and city use, and can be fired with equal facility and rapidity, from the cellar up or from the roof down. It can also be fired while advancing or retreating. The gun has been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, but it is not stated whether it meets with their approval.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour introduced a bill for raising large loans for arterial drainage in Ireland.

THE movement for erecting a suitable memorial to the late Sir Henry Maine has made progress, and a meeting was held the other day at the Indian Office to decide the form it should take. Amongst the number of Sir H. Maine's late friends and colleagues there were present Lord Northbrook, Viscount Oros, Lord Justice Bowen, Sir Alfred Lyall, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, &c. A resolution was moved by Mr. Justice Stephen that the memorial should take the place of a marble medallion in Westminster Abbey, and the Dean of Westminster was present to signify the assent of the Abbey authorities. The memorial is to be entrusted to Mr. Boehm, and the total expenses will amount to some three hundred guineas, which are to be defrayed by subscriptions. The subscriptions are to be limited to three guineas, and a committee, with Lord Oros as chairman, was appointed to carry out the resolution.

THE Government of Madras have permitted Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, the late Dewan of Indore, to retire from the Unconvenanted Service.

INCESSANT rain in England threatens serious injury to the crops.

SIGNOR Crispi, Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky will meet at Carlsbad next month.

It is said that Sir Asman Jah, the Nizam's Minister, starts for Simla from Haiderabad on Saturday next.

THE Shah of Persia has put forth an Imperial Proclamation "informing his Majesty's subjects that henceforth their lives and property are fully secured to them, so that they may, without fear, exercise all rights of ownership, and that they may undertake any enterprise requiring 'the combination of capital or the formation of companies,' for the construction of public works, roads, &c., and finally they are assured that no one shall lay hands on or interfere with their life or property except in the execution of the laws of the country. An English Radical paper asserts that the Proclamation is due to the influence of the British Minister, Sir Drummond Wolff, who wants to start a limited liability company at Teheran."

FRIDAY, 13TH JULY.

IN a recent contribution to the "Journal" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. H. Beveridge disputes the current tradition that the Emperor Jehangir's mother was a Hindu. "Curious as it may seem, very little is known about a Princess distinguished as the mother of that great ruler, and she has been identified with two Hindu ladies who had the honour of being Akbar's wives. One was Jodh Bai, or 'the Jodhdur lady,' and the other is spoken of as the daughter of Bihari Mall and sister of Bhagwan Das. Mr. Beveridge thinks the probability to be in favour of the Jodhpur lady; but considers the fact of the Emperor's birth having taken place in the cell of a Mohammedan priest to militate against the idea that the mother was a Hindu at all. He suggests that the lady was Salimah Sultan Begum, widow of Bairam Khan, and afterwards the most distinguished of Akbar's wives. The grounds for this supposition were known to Mr. Blochmann and other writers who support the common idea, and the question turns partly on the accuracy of texts and translation, and partly on sentences of ambiguous import in the criticism."

A STRANGE tale of a gold plate with inscriptions falling from Heaven printed in Tamil and Telegu is in circulation. This mysterious tale is as follows:—A plate which was made of most beautiful gold with the following inscription accidentally fell down from Heaven, on the Temple of Casi Viswanath at Benares. "From the month of November 1888; God himself will rule as Emperor over Hindustan, incarnating himself in human form. From this time there will be justice all over the world, and the Munis (i.e. sages) will be in a very prosperous condition, and will be worshipped by the people. On the 6th March 1889 at Aswani Nakshet, the sun will rise on the 45° in Mena Lunga. The day will increase and the night will decrease till the day becomes 14 hours and the night 10 hours. All the diseases of men will be cured, and the age of man which is at present established as 100 years will in future be 125 years."

AT the reopening of the Christain College, at Madras, a letter from Dr. Miller was read to the students. The Principal deplored the fact that there should have been any outbreak among the students, and expressed great grief that a rebellion had taken place during his absence. He had read a telegraphic account of the affair, and was inclined to believe that the account was somewhat exaggerated. He did not believe that any of his old students to whom he was known had taken part in the rebellion, but was convinced that the whole commotion had been brought about by new students whom he was not sorry to lose. He did not think it necessary to return to India within the period of his furlough, which would expire in October, but if the old students wished he would do so.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that the rumour that Sir Cecil Raikes or Sir Hercules Robinson will succeed Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay is altogether without foundation.

BY an ingenious application of the telephone, Mr. Edison has invented a doll that talks with the human voice. The jaws are hung so naturally, we are told, that one unacquainted with the fictitious character of the doll would imagine that they belonged to a genuine flesh and blood infant. The body of the doll contains a miniature motor, and the smallest phonograph ever made. The phonograph and the jaws of the doll are worked simultaneously, and the fictitious infant talks for just one minute by Mr. Edison's golden chronometer. The creature can sing and pray with equal facility.

ONE result of the recent Delhi Conference will probably be the drafting of a simple measure for the protection of fish in India by the Hon. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras. Before it is submitted to the Legislature, the different Provinces will be asked to state how far it will suit them.

MR. BRIGHT's illness has, we are sorry to hear, been more serious than has been supposed. His friends insist that he must resign his seat in order to avoid all excitement and to secure entire rest.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 7th July was 163, against 154 and 162 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 13. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-com-

plaints amounted to 38 and 14 respectively, against 46 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.6 per mille per annum, against 21.3, the mean of the last five years.

SATURDAY, 14TH JULY.

THE Empress Victoria of Germany, Her Majesty's eldest daughter, is an authoress, she having brought out an excellent translation of Signor Minghetti's book in Italian on the State and the Church.

CAPTAIN GRIESBACH, whose services have been lent to Kabul as geological explorer, seems at last to be making way with the Amir. According to the latest advices he was to have started on the 3rd instant to examine the Logar, Zarnat and Shutargardan districts, and after that the Hazara country and Bamian, going by way of Ghazni. Subsequently Captain Griesbach visits Badakshan. He is said to have discovered some gold and also turquoise in the districts he has visited:

TELEGRAPHIC communication between India and Australia is now entirely cut off by the interruption of both the cables between the Island of Java and Port Darwin. The Indian Telegraph Department has just received intimation from the Eastern Extension Cable Company that both breaks are at the same place, and that they are believed to have been caused by volcanic action. The Company have chartered a special steamer to ply between Banjoewanjee, in Java and Port Darwin, to transport message across the break, and this steamer is now running. The Company have, however, decided, in order to prevent a recurrence of such inconvenience to the public, to immediately lay another cable between Java and Western Australia.

THERE was a scene in the French Chamber of Deputies the other day. General Boulanger quite unexpectedly moved a resolution demanding the dissolution of the Chamber and made a bitter attack on the present politicians and the present regime. The Premier M. Floquet made a heated reply severely animadverting against the conduct of the General. Being unable to control his demeanour under the reproaches levelled at him, General Boulanger called M. Floquet an impudent liar and afterwards quitted the House, announcing his intention of resigning his seat in such an assembly as the present Chamber of Deputies. Owing to this insult M. Floquet challenged General Boulanger to mortal combat. And the duel was fought accordingly. M. Floquet was slightly wounded in the right hand and left breast. General Boulanger was slightly injured in the leg, but seriously in the throat.

LAST year the number of maps published by the Calcutta survey department was 4,152, although, owing to the employment of a large number of field parties on traverse surveys, the number of original maps received for reproduction was much below the average. No fewer than 178,398 copies of maps were issued, valued at Rs. 1,36,344. The Afghan Boundary Commission and the operations in Burma have thrown much additional work upon the Department, but still a new edition of the map of India on the scale of 32 miles to the inch has been taken in hand, and it is also proposed to prepare an outline map on the same scale. The process of first photographing a map from a drawing and then transferring it to copper by photo-electro type is found to be well adapted for maps required for temporary use, and likely soon to be superseded by new editions, but the plates will probably not last so long as those engraved by hand.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.) (SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on Tuesday, 17th the Inst. at 4 P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. What is a Function?

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 17th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Effects of Heat. Expansion.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 19th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Photometry and Photometers.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on Friday the 20th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Composition and Resolution of Velocity.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc. F. G. S., on Friday, the 20th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Scope of Geology.

(Admission to this lecture Free.)

LECTURE by Babu Taraprasanna Roy, F. G. S., F. I. C., on Saturday, the 21st Inst., at 1½ P. M.

Subject: Chemical force and Chemical Composition.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. A.
July 14th, 1888. Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

MR. H. S. KING, member for Hull, in his clever if unsuccessful speech in the House of Commons on the 8th June last, while complaining of the grievances of the European members of the Uncovenanted Service, attacked, with some humour, the Council of the Secretary of State for India, describing them as an effete, useless and even mischievous body. "The Secretary of State," he said, "is 'a figure head'; the Under-Secretary has no power; the people who have the real power are the fifteen who draw £1200 a year each from the revenues of India." We are further told that the Council composed of these fifteen "aged gentlemen" is an anachronism; that their retention as a Council is "the survival of the unfittest;" that they are "the fifth wheel to the coach, always obstructive;" and that the only fate they deserve is "painless extinction." Now, all this may be humorous, but there is no sense in the humour. Mr. King may rest assured that Indian rate-payers do not grudge the paltry sum of £1200 a year to each of these fifteen aged gentlemen, for they highly appreciate their services, and look upon them as the best safe-guard to good Government in India. Who are these fifteen aged gentlemen that are the butt of Mr. King's ridicule? They are men who have grown grey in the Indian service; who have filled the highest offices in the country next to the Viceroyalty; who are thoroughly acquainted with the people of India, with their manners, customs, social usages, and religious institutions; and who have in their little fingers more knowledge of Indian affairs than is to be found in the heads of all the members of both the Houses of Parliament. These men only understand Indian questions in all their bearings, and without them it is impossible for England to govern India intelligently and justly. They are truly the Wise Men of the East. It is said that the other Secretaries of State, like the Colonial Secretary and the Home Secretary, are not handicapped by Councils, why should the Indian Secretary have a Council? The other Secretaries of State do not require Councils to advise them as all matters which come before them for consideration are intelligible to them and to the whole of the Cabinet, because those matters affect their own countrymen either at home or abroad. But the case of the Indian Secretary is quite different. He is generally a nobleman who knows little or nothing of India, and he never retains office for a sufficiently long period to enable him to master Indian questions, every change of ministry making a change in the personnel of the Indian Secretaryship; and the Cabinet have as little knowledge of the subject as the Secretary himself. Besides India is a vast continent composed of twenty different nationalities which have different manners, customs and domestic institutions, without a full knowledge of which it is impossible to discuss Indian questions intelligently. Fancy Lord Cross deciding a question of revenue without the help of his Council! The very fiscal terms used in connection with that subject he will not understand—they will be Hebrew to him. Mr. King himself, though he has lived some years in India, does not profess, we presume, to understand every Indian question; it is only by the patient study of years, by life-long residence in the country, by familiar converse with the people, and by actual and personal experience in the administration that a man may hope to master the difficulties and unravel the intricacies with which most Indian questions are beset. To expect all this from the Secretary of State would be to expect an impossibility.

The Indian Council is voted an "anachronism," because this is the age of telegraphy and railways. As if India could be governed from London by the wire! We are told that the Secretary of State, instead of getting information from his Council, might get it from the Viceroy and his Council. This might do if the Secretary of State for India were only a London edition

of the Viceroy. But such is not our idea of the office of the Indian Secretary of State. It is a controlling agency upon the Government of India. And how could the Secretary exercise control on the Viceroy if he got all his information and knowledge from him? The fact is, if there is any use in having a Secretary of State for India, he must have a Council, and that Council must be composed of men who are intimately acquainted with all Indian questions. And in our opinion it is of the highest utility to have such a Secretary and such a Council, for they are a check on the Government of India. It is true that the Viceroy is surrounded by councillors who have great experience in the affairs of the country; but the councillors of the Secretary of State are men of greater experience and profounder knowledge. And it is reasonable that such should be the case; for the authority which controls should have deeper experience and more knowledge than the power that is controlled.

Mr. King calls the fifteen Anglo-Indian gentlemen who compose the Indian Council "aged" and "unfit." We suppose they are unfit because they are aged. But is it not a fact that with age is counsel? Young men are good for execution, but counsel must come from aged men. Men have acted on this principle since the formation of society. If young men were made counsellors, the vessel of the State would soon be a wreck. In point of fact, at this moment half a dozen aged men are governing Europe and the world. The fifteen aged men of the India Office, instead of obstructing, only promote the good Government of this country. They prevent hasty legislation. They oppose all measures of a revolutionary character. They represent more truly the people of India than the members of the Viceregal Council, by their superior knowledge of their feelings and dispositions. They may be slow, but then they are sure. It is better to move slowly than run headlong into danger. Their maxim is, Hasten slowly. We have much faith in these grey-headed and venerable men, sitting round the Secretary of State, and giving to him the benefit of their sage counsel; and we trust their shadow will never grow less. We should be sorry to hear of their "extinction" even though it be "painless." Though painless to them, it would cause infinite pain to the people of this country, who look upon them as the guardians of their rights and the conservators of their social and religious institutions. It used to be said formerly that if India was ever lost it would be lost in the House of Commons. We might say with more truth that if India is ever lost, it will be lost when the Council of the Secretary of State is abolished. When that venerable body is snuffed out of existence, India will become the chosen field of every social fad and of every political experiment. That body, instead of being the fifth wheel of the coach, is the regulator and governor of the engine of the Government of India. But though the India Council is efficient for all the purposes for which it has been established, we should like to make it more efficient by introducing a slight change into its composition. It is at present composed of fifteen Anglo-Indian gentlemen; of these fifteen we propose that five should be Indian gentlemen or noblemen. One representative from Bengal, a second from the North-West Provinces, a third from the Punjab, a fourth from Bombay, and a fifth from Madras, would, along with ten Anglo-Indian gentlemen, make the Council thoroughly and perfectly efficient,—the Native members supplementing any deficiency in the local knowledge of the Anglo-Indian members. Nor will it be difficult in these days to persuade Indian gentlemen of ability, wealth and rank to go to London to join the Council, as many Indian princes, even of the orthodox stamp, feel no hesitation in crossing the *Kala Pani* and going to England. But whether the purely Indian element is introduced into the India Office or not, we should look upon the extinction of the India Council as one of the greatest calamities that could befall our country.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE ON INDIA.

OUR well-known townsman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, of the Calcutta Bar, who is now on a visit to England, for the benefit of his health, is making a good use of his enforced leisure by endeavouring to awaken the great British nation to a sense of its duties and responsibilities to the people of this country. Mr. Bonnerjee recently delivered a speech at Wainfleet, which will no doubt be read with great interest throughout the length and breadth of India. He began by explaining that his object in making the speech was to call the attention of the British public to the present condition of his country in the hope that he may be able to arouse some interest in its affairs, and to get some sympathy for its unrepresented and dumb millions. Mr. Bonnerjee said:—"As you are aware, the Government of India is in the hands of an officer of the Crown called the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a number of gentlemen who form his Council. When the Secretary of State for India gets up in the House of Commons to introduce any measure affecting the welfare of all this vast number of people, how many of your representatives, do you think, are present to listen to him? I should have thought that the weal or woe of such people would induce all the members of the House to be present on one occasion like that I have described, but when the Secretary of State for India rises, he frequently addresses empty benches, not more than four or five members being present. The largest number that has ever attended or manifested the slightest interest upon such an occasion in recent times was, I believe, thirty. The late Professor Fawcett, whom you will remember as being one of the most prominent members who interested themselves in the affairs of India, knew the subject of the great country of India as thoroughly as the Indian people themselves. He used to go on endeavouring to draw the attention of the House of Commons to the affairs of India; but even he, with his great talent, used to find it difficult to arrest the attention of honourable members." It is certainly very true that Indian questions do not interest members of Parliament. But we deeply regret that so sensible a man as Mr. Bonnerjee should have indulged in exaggeration by stating that when such questions are introduced in the House of Commons, not more than four or five members are generally present; and that the largest number that has ever attended upon such an occasion in recent times did not exceed thirty. As a matter of fact, no business can, under the law, be transacted in the House of Commons unless at least forty members are present. This is the minimum number required to form a quorum. Mr. Bonnerjee could have been quite within the mark if he had stated that the honorable members of Parliament take such little interest in Indian affairs that when the Secretary of State for India or his Lieutenant rises attempts are frequently made to "count out" the House of Commons.

But let that pass. Mr. Bonnerjee did an important service by telling his hearers that the individual electors of Great Britain have a great responsibility in connection with India. He observed:—"If you do not insist upon your representatives in the House of Commons devoting themselves to the affairs of India; if you do not yourselves, when opportunity offers, and when you have leisure at your hands, pay attention to the affairs of my country, you will not, I feel sure, be doing your duty. How do you think the affairs of India are managed, seeing that those who are charged with its government are virtually responsible to no one? The controlling body is the House of Commons, and that body pays no attention whatever to the affairs of India. The master pays no attention to the work, and the servant quietly sits in the kitchen doing no work whatever. At the present moment there is great poverty in India, and by reason of the poverty the vast majority of the people of India do not often get two meals per day, and the meals they get consist of a little boiled rice with a little salt, without any meat or vegetables. One would have supposed that salt, which is almost the chief necessity of life, would be untaxed. But the Government waited

money, and they raised the tax on salt—the necessity of the people.” Here, again, we feel bound to express our sorrow that Mr. Bonnerjee should have thoughtlessly condemned the salt tax. This tax, as we have often remarked, may stink in the nostrils of sentimental philanthropists or pedantic doctrinaires; but in a country circumstanced as India is, it is an unobjectionable source of revenue. It is levied with perfect ease and facility, and it involves no inquisitorial enquiry, and causes no annoyance, irritation or oppression. We admit that it is objectionable to tax a necessity of life, but in the Government of this country we are guided by the example of England, which taxes tea—a necessary of life with the English people. There can be no doubt that the poorer classes of India ought to pay something for the protection they receive, and the salt tax, which is a capitation tax, is certainly the least objectionable impost that can be devised for the purpose.

In speaking of the Legislative Councils of India, Mr. Bonnerjee pointed out that sometimes the Government put upon the Councils Native members who do not understand one word of the English language, and yet all the proceedings are conducted in English. Then, the non-official members being in a standing minority, cannot influence the course of legislation; and the official members who are servants of the Government are required, in all important measures to vote with the Government, right or wrong. “The result is,” to use Mr. Bonnerjee’s language, “that nothing but what the officials want carrying out is carried out, notwithstanding the protest of the people at large. This is a state of things injurious to the best interests of the country.” We fully agree with Mr. Bonnerjee that it is high time that the question of reforming the Legislative Councils of India should be taken up in right earnest.

OUR UNNEIGHBOURLY NEIGHBOUR.

THE other day when Mr. Hill challenged out all the Native gentlemen from among the jurors that had been summoned for the trial of the Torture case in the High Court, it was easy to see the line of defence that he would adopt at the trial. He had to defend an Englishman only, and he cast over-board the natives who stood their trial along with his client. He descanted largely upon the familiarity of the natives with torture. He said: “they and their forefathers before them had been accustomed to hear and know of such a state of things. It was a weapon with which they were familiar. It was a weapon with which Europeans were not familiar. * * * Long centuries, during which torture had been used in India, had made the former accustomed to it as an ordinary weapon of use in order to detect crime. They were more than callous to its use; they were more than reckless as to the consequences which might result from its use. Was this the same as regarded the European? His position was different, and the idea of torture was, as a general rule, abhorrent to him. Not so with the Native constables.” Bearing in mind that one European and three natives stood on their trial on the same charges, this conduct of Counsel was not in keeping with the best models of forensic etiquette. And Mr. Palit, also retained for the defence, took exception to it. He entirely repudiated the assertion made by Mr. Hill that the practice of torture has existed in this country ages ago. We must admit, however, that the sole object of a Barrister is to defend his client, and the principle of “each for himself” is common enough at the Old Bailey. Mr. Hill’s concern was with Boyd, and he tried to play upon the sympathy of the jurors to attain his object, and, as the event proved, he was not wrong in his calculations. The case was, however, very different with our contemporary of the *Englishman*. As a leading public journalist, representing the highly influential European portion of the community, his business was not to foment race-antipathy by captious, ungenerous, onesided revilings long after the trial was over, but to pour oil on troubled waters. And he has adopted the former course. Writing on Monday last, he indulges in a series of sneering remarks which cannot fail to prove gall and wormwood to his neighbours, the Natives. He says: “There can be little doubt

that the English generally have been to blame in taking for granted that some of the old, obnoxious customs of the country, this among them, could not be exterminated.” This was just what was calculated to create ill-feeling among the Hindus, and provoke retorts, and there was no occasion for it. As a matter of fact, both Mr. Hill and the *Englishman* are totally out in their history. Torture, as a means of extorting confessions, was at one time current all over Europe, and many instruments were designed of which the Indians had not the slightest conception. Thumbscrews, cuishlets and armlets, ironboots—all devised with horrible powers of compression—and strangling chairs and fetters and manacles to hold the arms and legs secure, were all instruments of European origin, unknown in India. The horrors of the Star Chamber with its vertical wheel mounted with daggers, horizontal racks, braziers, burning pincers &c., &c., were peculiarly European and unknown in other countries. The *peine forte et dure* was of English origin, and the tying of thumbs with whipcords was latterly used instead of the *peine*. The last was common at the Old Bailey in the case of persons who refused to plead, and it was put a stop to the other day, by 7 and 8 Geo. IV., C. 26, by enacting that “the plea of not guilty” should be entered for a prisoner who refused to plead. In the case of witches, the pinching with hot iron, driving needles under the nails, thrusting pins into the body to find out “the insensible spot,” ducking in home ponds, and other modes of procedure were of diabolical malignity. In ordinary trials, torture became very scarce in England in the last century, and was also prohibited by law; “but that which was not lawful in the ordinary course of justice, was done under the prerogative of the crown, which authorised this mode of discovering crimes that affected the State, such as treason or sedition, and sometimes of offences of a grave character not political,—acting in this respect independently of and even paramount to the common law. This view of the subject is confirmed by the circumstance that in all instances of the application of torture in England, the warrants were issued immediately by the King or by the Privy Council. The consequence was that in no country was torture so dangerous an instrument of power as in England. In other countries, where it was part of the system of trial, it was subject to rules and restrictions, fixed and determined by the law; but in England there were no rules, no law beyond the will of the king.” (The National Cyclopædia.) This extraordinary prerogative was put down so late as the beginning of this century. One Act dates so late as the first year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the punishment for high treason existed nominally until 1870. After this to say that torture was unknown in England is to resort too freely to hardihood of diction.

It would be ungracious to rake up instances of European officers who have been guilty of resorting to torture in this country. But it is notorious that in the mufassil the evil practice exists, and that under the protection, or connivance, or winking of European officers. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that it would be impossible to detect crime in the country without torture of some kind or other. With Englishmen as head Police officers and upcountrymen as constables under them our Police in Bengal is as helpless as even Scotland Yard would be in the heart of Bosnia. They must maintain the credit of their detective ability by resorting to torture. In Calcutta, too, it has not been unknown. It was the other day that in the Cornwallis Street murder case, the confession of the accused was denounced by Counsel as the result of torture. Under the circumstances, there was nothing extraordinary in the case under notice. That case was as simple as possible. It was that of a mehter lad of eight or ten years accused of theft, and the charge was that the lad had been tied up and caned even as boys in that station of society are subjected to under parental discipline. Many of our elder readers remember the hangings they had had at old Pathsalas. Dr. Raye resorted to this tying up by way of experiment, to see whether the marks produced would be the same as in the case of Sunnoo. The only difference was that an Eng-

lish barrister of generous instinct interested himself in the case and wanted with laudable zeal in the cause of humanity, to see the practice of torture put down. Had Mr. Hyde not moved in the matter, nobody would have heard anything of the blisters on the thumbs of Sunnoo. Under the peculiar circumstances of Police enquiry, it is impossible to bring home a charge of torture against a Police officer, and most people will not take action where the prospect of failure is certain. But whatever that be, it is clearly wrong for our contemporary to make that a peg whereon to hang a tirade against a nation amidst which he lives and earns his living, and for which by every principle of his religion, he should cultivate kindness of feeling and mutual good-will. No more can one swallow make a summer than one torture case mark a national characteristic. Certain it is that our contemporary would have castigated us most roundly had we drawn a general conclusion from the case of Mr. Larpent. There is, however, no fear that we shall do any thing of the kind, and we would fain hope that our neighbours, whether barristers or editors, should remember that ordinary human flesh and blood cannot always stand unmerited slander, and that if you provoke retaliation retaliation would come.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MR. MACKENZIE’S wide sympathies and friendly disposition towards the people are well known. It is quite within the bounds of probability that he may be called upon some day to govern these provinces, and it would be interesting to know his views upon many matters connected with the well-being of the people. We are, therefore, glad to receive a small collection of his speeches delivered on various occasions during the year 1887-88 which fully set forth his general policy and bring to prominence his liberal sentiments and sympathy for the people. The subjects touched upon had reference to Education, Local Self-Government, the principles of Local Taxation, the Arms Act, Roads and Communications, Village Sanitation, Sale of spirituous liquors, and various other questions of public interest. Speaking at a prize-distribution meeting at Nagpur on the 30th of September, 1887, he said—“I am a strong advocate of the free development of private enterprise in education of all sorts. There are, it has often been pointed out, many grave dangers attendant upon Government education. It is apt to be too interfering and formally overlying and crushing all private endeavour, insisting too much upon uniformity, injuring thereby local connections and disregarding or setting aside local requirements. I should, for my own part be content to see the whole of schools and colleges placed under communal or private management and the office of the state limited to a proper distribution of public funds, and to the work of direction and inspection. The community would then get a better return for its money than it gets now. State professors are some of them very dear. Things are, however, hardly ripe for the general introduction of such a system yet.”

He next touched upon the vexed question of the future of our students, and in doing so he said:—“I never can look upon a High School gathering like this without a certain feeling of melancholy and depression. The question always arises in my mind.—What is to become of all these lads? What will this education of theirs really do for them? I know well that the great majority of them will, when they have either passed or failed in the Entrance, or perhaps in the First Arts Examination, come clamouring to the Government offices for employment. Those who persevere up to the B. A. degree will request this as their natural reward. If there are any M. As they will demand it as their undoubted right. Now it has been pointed out of late over and over again by the Government of India and by the heads of all the Local Governments in India that the Government cannot find bread for all this multitude. Our doors are already choked with candidates. The standard of admission to the few vacancies that occur is, or ought to be, naturally rising. Surely then it is time for native gentlemen and others interested

in education and in the future of the educated youth of India, to review carefully the whole position. Nothing to my mind stands so much in the way of practical solution of the problem as the idea, which I am sorry to find is dominant here in Nagpore as in many other places, that the only thing worthy of the name of high education is the literary course of the Calcutta University. Any one who ventures to express a doubt as to the absolute utility and completeness of what is styled the Arts curriculum is at once set down as an enemy to high education in general and to the interests of the people at large. Well, gentlemen, even at the risk of further local anathema, I tell you frankly that in my opinion you are doing these lads the greatest possible disservice in driving them all to this literary curriculum of yours. The ultimate standard is not in itself a high one. The young Art graduate is in fact, as far as lettered excellence goes, only just fitted to begin the task of making himself an educated man. On the other hand he has learned nothing that is of any practical use to him. I am all in favour of high literary culture among those who have the means and the leisure for attaining this. But surely most of these boys are meant to be working men, *i. e.*, men who have to live by work. But quill-driving is not the only work that calls for doing in this world, and what India wants by the confession of all at the present day, is industrial development." Mr. Mackenzie's well-known partiality for so-called technical education is well-known, and we need not stop here to controvert or support his views as we have expressed our opinion on this subject over and over again in these columns.

At a subsequent Durbar held at Nagpur on the 6th December 1887 Mr. Mackenzie spoke of Technical Education in these terms:—"Your educational institutions are numerous and flourishing and are wisely and liberally supported. But it is, as you know, my desire to see something done for technical instruction—and if those gentlemen who have shown themselves so ready to help in other directions would only come forward to aid me in this, they would make me their debtor (the italics are ours) and confer a boon on the community at large."

Replying to an address from Local Bodies at Betul he thus referred to the question of Local Self-Government:—"You say that Local Self-Government conferred by Lord Ripon was 'an advance towards an elevated sphere of political existence, inconsistent with previous Hindoo traditions and with the long established ideas of Native Rule. I can assure you, and I think I am entitled to speak with confidence as to his views—that this statement would be rather startling to Lord Ripon himself. His scheme of Local Government, as he understood it, was no engine of political revolution. Still less was it regarded by him as the introduction of anything foreign to Hindoo thought. Lord Ripon contemplated none of the high empirical changes which have at times been imputed to him. His Excellency designed merely to foster the development of existing local institutions upon improved but existent lines, and to utilise for public ends your shrewd regard for your own every day interests and the habit of common action for common ends which was familiar to native society both in ancient and modern times. He saw Local Self-Government for Municipal purposes already at work in many parts of the country, and he believed that the co-operation of the educated members of the community could be more extensively enlisted in local work with profit to themselves and their neighbours and to the great relief of the official staff. His hopes have not, I think, been falsified. Nowhere were the germs of Self-Government more ready for up-growth than in the Central Provinces; and I am convinced from what I have seen that the system in this province rests generally on a sound basis. I have to thank many of you, gentlemen, for the time and trouble which you freely give to the work of your own towns and districts."

In reference to the important question of Local Taxation Mr. Mackenzie thus delivered himself:—"Your eighth point is the question of substituting a house-tax for octroi in Mandla. I only wish you knew your own minds clearly on this matter. I have on my office table a resolution

to which the Municipal Committee came in November last, that a small house-tax should be substituted for octroi. I thought that a wise resolution; for I was inclined to concur in the view that octroi was an unsuitable form of taxation for Mandla. But I had an opportunity of meeting the Municipal Committee today; I find they are now in favor of retaining the octroi. I shall not introduce a radical change in local taxation against the wishes of the people expressed through their representatives. If local self-Government means anything it is that your matured views on such a question as this are entitled to the utmost weight. I only ask that the matter should receive your full and careful consideration in view of the interests of your fellow townsmen."

We have in the above remarks Mr. Mackenzie's opinion that no local taxation is to be levied or forced upon the people against their wishes as expressed through their representatives, or in other words, that local taxation and representation are two inseparably connected together. This is one of the principles which govern a free nation, and the expression of such an opinion in bureaucratic India does great credit to Mr. Mackenzie's liberal views.

As regards Village sanitation Mr. Mackenzie said:—"Another matter to which I attach very great importance is Village sanitation. This is a question to which Her Majesty's Government at home also attaches great importance, and in respect to which the Government has issued very recent and urgent instructions. I have been much gratified to learn that you have already given attention to this, and that some good work has been done. This supervision of villages cannot be undertaken satisfactorily by official agency but must be done by the Councils and Local Boards."

Addressing the Local Bodies and Feudatory Chiefs and Zemindars at Raipur Mr. Mackenzie thus spoke about the temperance question:—"Deal severely with the first tendency to vicious habits in your sons. The lad who begins to drink spirits or wine, or smokes opium *madak* or *ganja* is already ruined, and will never make a respectable Chief or Zemindar. I should probably, when the question of succession comes up for disposal, be unable to trust to such a young man the charge of his State or Zemindary." And he went on to say:—"But I am sure that most of you can do something to start village schools in your *jaghirdars*, and all of you can take measures to repress the excessive sale of spirits among the people in your hills. Depend upon it, you would get better rents from sober and industrious cultivators than you now get from your spirit shops. You must yourselves also set them an example of sobriety."

On the economic subject of Roads and Communications Mr. Mackenzie made the following remarks:—"In the foreground of your address you place the subject of education. But education while it has a very high place, is not the first object which you should have before you. You must give your first attention to the opening of roads and communications which go to increase the wealth and prosperity of the people; and you must see that preventable disease is removed or reduced to a minimum before you set about opening new schools and classes from the public money in your hands. In this way you must remember that you will indirectly but effectively aid and promote education also. The people will be wealthier and able to subscribe more largely to schools. They will know that it is for their interest to do so. Your children also will be better able to take advantage of the educational opportunities provided for them." Mr. Mackenzie's advice to the public press is:—"Don't take your facts from gossip and your opinions from your neighbour, and then write furious articles in the newspapers. Discuss the questions first openly with me and then—write as many articles as you like, so long as your facts are correct. I am all in favour of open discussion in the public Press. A free and well informed Press is a perfect god-send to a local Administration. It tells me many things I ought to know. We must furthermore be encouraged and supported by the Press and the public. I think that some of the local news-

papers in these provinces show both ability and common sense in their management. If they will only be careful to *verify their facts*, they may do very much to assist the Administration. The proper function of the Press is to gather up and present the general opinions of the community or of sections thereof, and to criticise from the outside the measures and actions of the Government. When the criticism is temperate, candid and well-informed no Government and no officer of Government can reasonably object to it. Thin-skinned persons are unfit for public life."

We are glad to notice that as regards the working of the Arms Act Mr. Mackenzie's views are also liberal. Addressing some Local bodies at Mandla, he freely expressed his opinion in these terms:—"The fourth point taken up in your address is the operation of the Arms Act. I find that, not in this district only but elsewhere licenses under the Arms Act are not so freely given as they should be. This is quite contrary to the policy of the Government of India in this matter. In accordance with that policy I wish every cultivator or Malguzar in a wild district like this who can afford to buy a gun to be allowed to keep one for the protection of his person and crops. All cultivators and cultivating malguzars whose conduct does not prevent this indulgence, will be allowed to have a license free of charge current for 5 years. And I shall have orders issued to enter in such licenses the names of all such members of the family as are able to use a gun, so that you may not be unduly harassed by the police in respect to licenses. As for non-cultivators, I am determined that no respectable person who is able to pay the small fee charged shall be refused a license, and orders to this effect have already been given for all districts."

Adverting later on to the same subject he expressed himself still more strongly:—"I have been much struck both here and elsewhere by the enormous damage done to the crops by deer and other wild animals. It is not within my province to repeal the Arms Act. I would not do so if I could, though I should be glad to see it amended on the rational lines proposed by Lord Ripon's Government. But as regards the working of the Act, I repeat here what I said at Mandla, that I shall insist on a more liberal working of the rules."

Referring to the progress which the country has made, Mr. Mackenzie gave expression to his sentiments in the following terms:—"We live, however, in busy days, and, for the sake of those to come after us, most gird up our loins and quicken our steps to keep pace with the great march of progress that is shaking India from its sleep of years."

We are sure that the extracts we have given above will be read with great interest by our readers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will leave the Presidency on tour on Friday, the 27th instant, visiting Midnapur, Bankura, Raniganj, Deoghur, Dumka, and Suri, and returning to Calcutta for a few days on or about the 12th of August. His Honor will subsequently make a tour in Eastern Bengal, but the dates are not yet fixed.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON has lately been visiting the Alipore Courts. The Courts as well as the record rooms were inspected. It is said that some more Mofassil Courts will be shortly taken in hand.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Ware Edgar is now out of danger though he will not be able to resume work for some time. The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay in addition to his own duties will officiate for Mr. Edgar.

MR. J. ELLIOT is appointed Trustee of the Indian Museum without special order of the Government of India.

THE Railway Conference meets at Simla on the 3rd of September.

THE *Englishman* learns that a proposal has been brought forward in the Viceregal Council to assimilate the salaries of all the Secretaries to the Government of India to that of the Legislative Secretary, which is Rs. 3,500 a month. As the question is in the initial stage, it is impossible to say how it will be decided.

THE post of Inspector-General of Bengal has gone out of the Civil Service for at least a time. Mr. Veasey of the Police Circular fame having gone on furlough, Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett, a tried Police officer, has been appointed to officiate for him, and the appointment we are told has been welcomed by the force.

BABU JEEBUN KRISHNA GHOSE, a Pleader, Alipore, who will be remembered as the compiler of an useful edition of the Stamp Act, has brought out a similar edition of the Registration Act. The edition gives copious notes of decided cases up to April last with an appendix containing Act V. of 1882 and Act VII of 1888. A full index considerably enhances the value of the work and we are sure the profession will find it very useful.

Is the Imperial House of Germany doomed? Sir Morell Mackenzie has informed an English journalist that the Emperor William suffers from an aural malady which is not unattended with danger, though the specialist says that many who suffer from it are long-lived. We trust that this is only a groundless alarm.

SERIOUS charges have been made against Mr. Parnell and his party. It has transpired that one Cecil Rhodes has given £10,000 to the Parnellite fund, after an exchange of letters wherein Mr. Parnell has agreed to support Colonial representation in Parliament. In the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee composed of English and Scotch members of the House to inquire into the charges made against him by the *Times*. Mr. Smith deprecated the idea of a Select Committee, as the Courts of Law, he said, were alone competent to deal with the charges.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to receive the Emperor William with all distinction and ceremony. The Czar will go in his yacht as far as Cronstadt to welcome his Imperial Highness. The meeting of the Emperors will take place on board the Imperial Russian yacht. They will afterwards proceed up the river to Peterhoff, where a grand reception will be held immediately. M. de Giers will accompany the Czar in the Imperial yacht.

In the House of Lords Lord Knutsford, in reply to a question, said that Sir Arthur Havelock had telegraphed to him that the disturbances in Zululand had become serious, and that the rebellion is spreading. Unless unforeseen complications occurred the forces at the disposal of the Governor of Natal were sufficient for the purpose of restoring order. The Secretary of State for the Colonies added that it was necessary to advance and defeat Dinizulu. Lord Knutsford believed that the Boers in the Transvaal were not abetting Dinizulu.

THERE was an outbreak in the Darjiling Jail on Monday night, which resulted in the murder of a convict warder and the escape of eight prisoners. We have not yet seen the particulars of the affair, but the matter requires closely to be looked into. Could the convict have been goaded to mutiny by tyranny? We think not, for the jailor and Assistant jailor are both worthy men. The jail labours are not very arduous either, but are mostly confined to rearing of bees and such other light work.

THE Salisbury Ministry is trying hard to look up. The defeat of the late vote of censure and the dismissal of Mr. O'Donnell's suit against the *Times* have given it a strength that it was long supposed to have lost, and it has wisely sought to further strengthen its position. In the House of Lords on Thursday last the Duke of Argyll introduced a motion for a vote of confidence in the Government with respect to its Irish policy. After an animated debate, the motion was voted without a division.

It has been ruled, and a wholesome rule it admittedly is, that no officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance may take service under any other employer in India, and no officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowance from the Government of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave.

It is said that the Chackdigea will case, which was tried ten years ago in the High Court, Calcutta, is about to be reopened, with new plaintiffs in the persons of Babu Chucken Lal Roy and Soshee Bhusan Roy. The Advocate-General has been retained for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant, Babu Lolit Mohun Roy. About fourteen lakhs of rupees are in dispute.

We are glad to hear that that venerable Rajput Prince His Highness the Maharaja of Bundi lately received in his Durbar with due ceremony the last great edition of Manava-Dharma Sastra with seven commentaries by Rao Saheb V. A. Mandlik and presented the Editor with a splendid dress of honor. As our readers are aware, the Maharaja is himself a Sanskrit scholar of no mean repute, and this public acknowledgment by him gives a peculiar value to the ceremony he performed. The ceremony performed furnishes a clear proof that Sanskrit learning is still a living power in the land; and let us hope it will continue to flourish. Mr. Mandlik's valuable work has been favorably noticed by the Bengal Asiatic Society (see Proceedings for April 1887), and we are glad to note that it has also been highly spoken of by Raja Rajendralala Mitra, by Drs. Max Muller, R. Rost, Kielhorn and Weber, by Sir M. Williams and other eminent scholars.

THE Burmese difficulties continue. The police have arrested an Upper Burman whom none know, but who claims to be of royal blood and related to the Mengoon Prince. He calls himself the Taikin Prince, and is 25 years of age. The authorities are puzzled, as they know nothing of him. Peacock seals, and proclamations calling on the Burmans to rise and destroy the railway, the vulnerable point of the English enemy, were found among his effects. Beyond saying that some companions who had stayed with him and departed knew him, he refuses to give any information. The singular circumstance that such proclamations have come to light almost contemporaneously with the recent attack on the railway makes it possible that there is some connection between this man and that event. The investigation is continuing. The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes the finding of the Superintendent of the Shan States on the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Powell, of the Survey Department, in the Shan Hills. Mr. Hildebrand exonerates the murderer, and considers him justified in firing upon Mr. Powell to effect the release of his brother-in-law from illegal custody, especially after seeing his two sons illegally and with the grossest injustice butchered before his face. Mr. Hildebrand severely censures the naik of Mr. Powell's escort for firing, later in the day, into the village without cause, and arresting and ill-treating a respectable villager. The *Gazette* comments on Mr. Hildebrand's conclusions as practically giving savages leave to take the law into their own hands. The Chief Commissioner has addressed a circular to District Officers advising them to curb their temper and not to be too ready, like Mr. Powell, to fire upon the people.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, the Bill to prohibit private coining was referred to a Select Committee. The Bill declaring the imperial yard to be the legal measure of length in India was also referred to a Select Committee. There was no discussion in the Council in connexion with the latter measure. Mr. Scoble merely moved that the Bill be referred to a Committee consisting of himself, Sir Charles Elliott, and Mr. Westland.

It is rarely that some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries can see any good in "Native Institutions." It is, therefore, gratifying to hear one of them speak of the National Chamber of Commerce in the following strain:—"From the report of this Chamber, which is a native commercial body, it is evident that the members take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the day. They have taken part in the discussion on the Port Trust Amendment Bill, the early closing of the Calcutta mails, the tolls on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, a uniform standard measure of length, the abolition of the Calcutta Mint, and the Salt Tax. On all of these subjects the Chamber has forwarded memorials to Government; and promises to be a valuable addition to the local institutions in Calcutta." The Chamber though quite a new institution is doing very good service under the supervision of its able and energetic Secretary Babu Sita Nath Roy.

No one who has attentively watched the development of the Park Street Torture case, can deny that Mr. Lambert's attitude towards either the Prosecution, or the Defence has throughout been one of strict neutrality, and that he evinced a disposition to let the law have its own course. We have, therefore, been pained to read the strictures, which a contemporary has thought fit to pass on Mr. Lambert's conduct, and which in our opinion are not warranted by facts. The following would appear to be the real facts of the case. No sooner was Mr. Lambert informed by Mr. Hyde of his complaints against Mr. Boyd and others connected with the case than he expressed his desire to have the boy immediately examined by a medical man, and, on Mr. Hyde suggesting that the boy should be taken to the Medical College Hospital in view to his examination there, Mr. Lambert at once agreed to it and accompanied Mr. Hyde and the boy to the Hospital. At the Medical College, however, Dr. Gibbons declined to examine the boy unless he was admitted as an inpatient, whereupon Mr. Lambert suggested to Mr. Hyde to conform to the practice as a matter of formality, and to have the boy admitted temporarily as an inpatient—as he felt that considering the serious nature of the charge brought by Mr. Hyde, there should be no further delay in having the boy examined by an independent medical man. This advice was not taken by Mr. Hyde in the spirit in which it had been offered, and he left the College Hospital with the boy. Shortly after this Mr. Cranenburgh, who was acting for Mr. Hyde, wrote to say that the boy would be taken to Dr. Perry for examination, and that he had received instructions to proceed against certain Police officers. By this intimation the Prosecution virtually took the matter out of Mr. Lambert's hands, but he nevertheless proceeded to Dr. Perry's house, and there had the boy examined in his own presence and in the presence of Mr. Hyde. The report of this Medical officer happening to differ from the one previously made by Dr. Mackenzie, the Police Surgeon, Mr. Lambert very naturally suggested that the boy should be again examined by the Police Surgeon, as Dr. Perry's report differed materially from his; and the boy was accordingly placed before Dr. Mackenzie, both Mr. Lambert and Mr. Hyde being present. On re-examination the Police Surgeon adhered to the opinion he had expressed before. Finding medical opinion so evenly balanced, Mr. Lambert proposed that the boy should be sent to Dr. Raye. Mr. Hyde consented to this proposal and accompanied Mr. Lambert to Dr. Raye's house. It is clear from the above that Mr. Lambert, so far from throwing any obstacle in the way of the Prosecution, did all that he could to promote the cause of justice and let the law have

its course. He neither encouraged, nor at any stage upheld his own subordinates, but took a perfectly neutral attitude. It is, therefore, not fair to Mr. Lambert to say that he endeavoured to baffle the enquiry. Then let us see what treatment he accorded to his subordinates after their acquittal by the High Court! He immediately held a departmental enquiry, and removed from the force every officer immediately concerned with the case, even the constable who was on duty over the boy Sunnu, although the Prosecution did not think it necessary to bring any charge against the man. Under these circumstances it is clear that Mr. Lambert did really nothing to shield the offenders; on the contrary he did every thing that lay in his power to bring the offenders to justice. The charge, therefore, of Mr. Lambert's attempting to baffle the enquiry falls entirely to the ground.

MR. JUSTICE Nanabhai Haridas lately sought permission to inspect certain answer papers, mark rolls, &c., in the records of the Bombay University, but failed to get it. His object was to get information about an enquiry on which he was then engaged, but it was not to the interest of some influential persons, that the information should be disclosed. Under the rules of the University the records of the University are a part of the property of the Senate, but the art of interpretation, which enabled some one to say that he could drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament, is not unknown in Bombay, and so there was no difficulty felt in hushing up unpleasant matters. In the Punjab matters were allowed to have a different course, and Mr. Larpent, whilst hero of some dispute about railway fares at Howrah, and lately Registrar of the Punjab University, had to be dismissed from office. In Calcutta, too, there was lately a scandal about the last Entrance Examination, and here too inquiry was thought better than hushing up. The consequence was that some examiners had to be twigged. It appears that some of the examiners were ignorant of the subjects in which they were appointed examiners, others assigned marks without reading the answer papers, others had marked the answers in a faulty careless manner, and of others the work was so badly done as to necessitate the appointment of a Special Committee to enquire into and report on the matter. The report of that Committee is now before us, and we have no hesitation in reproducing here the pith of it for the information of our readers. After stating the charge, it says:

"As regards the following four examiners, Babu Kisorimohun Sen Gupta, Rajkumar Sen, Saradaranjan Roy and Saratchandra Mukerjee, no difference of opinion has been expressed. It appears clear to us that each of these examiners has in many instances assigned marks without carefully reading through the answers. In the great majority of these instances wrong answers have received full marks; while in some cases correct answers have had no marks assigned to them. As regards the other three examiners, Babu Debsankar De and Ramchandra Majumdar and Mr. H. H. Anderson, the results of the examinations of additional papers on the second day were to satisfy us that there was no ground for making any difference between these examiners and the four previously named, and that carelessness must be charged to all alike. Between the two days of meeting, 21 of the papers examined by Babu Debsankar De, were taken at random and re-examined by Mr. Nash; and of these we have found 6 containing serious errors. Of Babu Ramchandra Majumdar's papers, 41 were examined by Mr. Nash, and of 14 which he brought for our inspection, we examined and found in them evidence of great carelessness. Of Mr. Anderson's papers, 38 were examined, and 22 were brought for our inspection; of these we examined and found proofs of carelessness in 10. With regard to all the seven examiners we have come to the conclusion that their marks should not be accepted by the Syndicate. The evidence of haste and carelessness in the papers that we have examined is such and so uniform as to discredit the accuracy of the marking generally. We are, therefore, of opinion that all the papers examined by these seven gentlemen

should be re-examined." *Minutes, 1887-1888, pp. 337f.*

Since the submission of the report, Mr. Nash, Senior Examiner in Mathematics, wrote to the Faculty stating that "he has found errors in the results submitted by Babu Debsankar De and Mr. H. Anderson, and that the errors in the case of Mr. Anderson are due to an incompetent knowledge of Mathematics as well as to carelessness." Mr. C. Little, another Senior Examiner in Mathematics, has written to express his concurrence with Mr. Nash in the opinion stated above. With these opinions before them the Syndicate, one would have supposed, would have dealt out severe punishment to the offenders; but this has not been done. They have let down the offenders as gently as possible, only requiring them to re-examine the papers.

REVIEW.

A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny. By Lieutenant-General Charles Lionel Showers. Political Resident in the Meywar States (Rajputana), during the Period in Question. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1888.

We have read this book with breathless interest. Not that it is the record of gallant deeds and great battles—indeed, no battle is to be found within the four corners of the book; the interest lies in the calm and quiet manner in which the writer, the then Political Resident in the Meywar States, held, in the troublous days of the Mutiny of '57, his own inspired confidence in the Rajput Chiefs, and rolled back the tide of rebellion which was surging all around. The book is justly called *A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny*, as the events recorded in it are not to be found in the larger and more ambitious histories of the Mutiny; and we are thankful to General Showers for giving us a view of the internal state of affairs in Meywar during those dark days.

We have here a very pleasing picture of the Maharana of Oodeypore who, chiefly through the personal influence of General (then Captain) Showers, remained a faithful and steadfast ally of the British Government, how he was collected and composed during the whole of the period of trouble, how he showed kindness to the refugees from Neemuch, how he lodged them in the Water Palace in the Lake, how he visited them in order to see whether all their wants were supplied, and how he put gold-mohurs into the hands of the children of the refugees. If other Political Residents were to imitate General Showers and give personal details and traits of character of the Indian Princes in whose courts they reside, we should find that the Native Chiefs are not those monsters of cruelty and lust which they are generally represented to be, but that many of them are liberal, generous and amiable.

Having occasion in the course of the narrative to speak of the classical town of Chitore, the writer launches out into a beautiful digression, and tells with much feeling and power the well-known and pathetic tale of Padmini which the late Baboo Ranga Lal Banerjee popularized in our country in his poem *Padmini Upakhyan*. Though the gallant General must have passed his grand climacteric, he shows no little poetical power and feeling in recounting the story of the Lotus of Chitore; how when the Emperor Allauddin heard of the peerless charms and unearthly beauty of the spouse of Bheem Singh, he came down with a large army and laid siege to Chitore; how the Rajputs fought gallantly and foiled all his attempts to take the city; how he consented to raise the siege provided he had a sight of the face of the beautiful lady; how he got a sight not of the face itself but a reflection of it in a mirror; how he raised the siege and returned to Delhi; how the "human face divine" haunted Allauddin all the hours of the day and appeared in his night-dreams; how he neglected all the affairs of State and dreamed only of the Lotus of Chitore; how he became distracted and maddened with love; how he raised a second army vaster than the first and sat before the walls of that ill-fated city; how the Rajputs were hard pressed and brought to the brink of starvation; and how Bheem and all the flowers of the Rajput chivalry, and Padmini herself with all her maids of honour and all the ladies of the royal household, immolated themselves on the altar of honour and freedom.

The author is of the opinion that the chief cause of the Mutiny was the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie and the faithlessness of the Court of Directors to their engagements with Native Princes. An illustration in proof of this was afforded on the eve of the breaking out of the Mutiny at Neemuch. When Colonel Abbott, Commandant of the station, paraded for a time the 'troops' and informed them that their officers had taken oath that they should remain faithful to their duty, one of the troopers of the Native Cavalry boldly stepped forth from the ranks and said to the Commandant—"What are our officers' oaths to us? Why should we keep our oaths to you who have broken your own? Have you not taken Oude?" That night the Mutiny broke out at Neemuch.

General Showers condemns the execution of Tantia Toppe, looking upon it as an illegal act. The treacherous Man Singh, who was Tantia's old friend and with whom he had sought shelter in the forest of Parone, delivered him up to the authorities in order to gain their favour and get back his estate. The grounds on which the author condemns the execution of Tantia Toppe are these. In the first place, Tantia was not a subject of the British Government but a servant and subject of Nana Sahib, the son of the Peshwa Bajee Rao, the liege lord of the Marhattas. In the second place, Tantia was so penetrated with the sense of the injustice done to his master Nana Sahib by the East India Company in depriving him of the provision solemnly guaranteed to him, that he stuck to him through all dangers, and refused to enrich himself by delivering up his master for whose person, alive or dead, the British Government had offered a lac of Rupees. In the third place, the East India Company's breach of faith had forced Nana Sahib to war against the Government, and Tantia only

did his duty in taking up arms at his master's bidding. In the fourth and last place, the execution of Tantia was contrary to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation which says—"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects"; but Tantia was never guilty of murdering British subjects in cold blood, nor was any such charge brought against him.

The book partakes of a double nature, it is both expository and vindictory. It gives a clear exposition of the state of affairs in the Meywar States during the Mutiny, and it vindicates the author against the aspersions cast upon him by his immediate superior Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Sir, George Lawrence. Some of the steps taken and proposed by Captain Showers were disapproved and condemned by Colonel Lawrence; but subsequent events clearly showed that the Captain was right and the Colonel wrong. In our opinion he has vindicated himself completely. Whether he has suffered in any way from the disapproval of his superior, we do not know; but it is sufficient consolation to him in the reflection that the world will at last do him justice. On parting with the amiable author we desire to thank him for the kindly feelings he cherishes towards our countrymen and for the interest he takes in their welfare.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—July 11, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr F W V Peterson, District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under the note to rule 2 section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo.

Mr C P Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W V Peterson, or until further orders.

Mr J C Williamson, Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District.

Babu Mohendro Chunder Mozumdar, Deputy Collector, Furriddpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of Act (B C) of 1880, in that District, vice Deputy Collector Babu Krishna Chunder Dutt.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for sixteen days, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th instant.

Mr F W R Cowley, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for two months, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th instant or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Lieutenant Colonel E. G Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence on leave, of Mr F W R Cowley, or until further orders.

Mr D J Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, during the absence on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel E G Lillingston, or until further orders.

Mr D B Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo.

Mr J F Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Gaya, is allowed leave for three months, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J F Stevens, or until further orders.

Babu Hura Chunder Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th May last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr G C Seemce, Barrister-at-law, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is re-appointed to act as Second Judge of that Court, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, on deputation.

Mr. T. Jones, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is re-appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr. G. C. Seonce.

Mr. K. M. Chatterji, Barrister-at-Law, is re-appointed to act as Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr. T. Jones.

Babu Promotho Nath Bannerji, First Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 8th December 1887.

The undermentioned officers are vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Mr A P Pennell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, and Babu Keder Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Shiddhu Nath Bannerji, of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Krishna Mohun Bose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

Babu Kalidhun Chatterji, Munsiff of Ranigunge, in the District of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Ranigunge Munsiff.

Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff, in the District of Bhagulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Banka, during the absence on leave, of Babu Gobind Deb Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 1st May 1888.

Babu Purna Chunder Bannerji, First Munsiff of Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, vice Babu Purna Chunder Ghose.

Babu Purna Chunder Ghose, Third Munsiff of Patna, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station.

Babu Purna Chunder Ghose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Rajshahye Sudder Munsiff.

Babu Gobind Chunder Dey, Munsiff of Rampore Beaulah, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, vice Babu Purna Chunder Bannerji.

Advertisements.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the General Power of Attorney executed by me in favor of Juggesh Chunder Bhattacharjee of Suktipore, Zillah Moorshedabad, has been cancelled by me and I no longer recognize him as my Amooktyar as he has proved himself dishonest and unfaithful.

The said Juggesh Chunder Bhattacharji has made his disappearance without settling matters with me since November 1887, and has also kept my Amooktyarnamah in his possession.

(Sd.) SRIMATI KALLY DASI DEVI.

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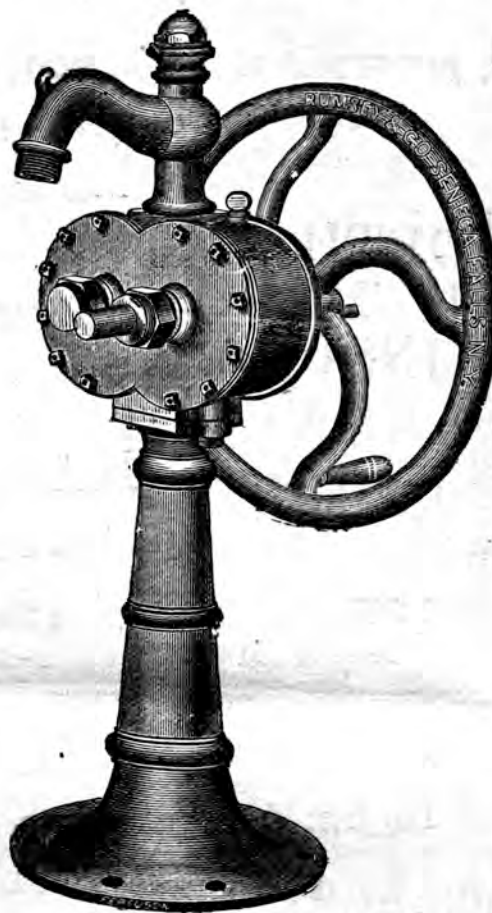
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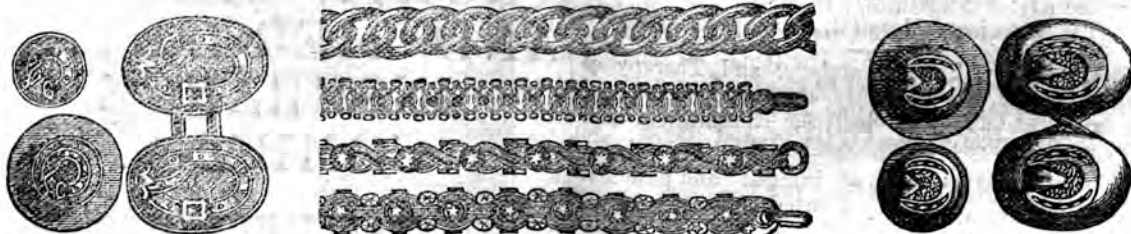
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